

ARBITRATORS IN QUEBEC.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONERS ASSEMBLING FOR THEIR WORK.

MICHIGAN LUMBER AND OTHER INTERESTS THAT HOPE TO GAIN ADVANTAGES AT THE CONFERENCE.

Quebec, Aug. 22.—The members of the International Arbitration Commission have devoted the day to getting acquainted and seeing the sights of the picturesque old capital. No business of an official character has been attempted. Congressman Dinkley failed to reach Quebec this evening, as was expected, but will probably arrive during the night. Then all the commissioners will be present, except Sir James Winter, of Newfoundland, who will reach here on Wednesday.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, will have a talk to-night with Premier Laurier concerning the interests of the lumber dealers of Michigan. Under a law passed by the Ontario Legislature at its last session it is required that all logs cut by United States lumbermen in Canada must be saved before leaving the Dominion. Michigan lumbermen own large tracts of timber in Ontario, and for years have taken the logs across the lakes and saved them in American mills. Their contention is that the Canadian Government should not impose this restriction upon the Americans after having sold them the Government timber. On the other hand, the Canadians contend that the United States Government should not have imposed the duty of \$2 a thousand feet on sawn lumber in the Dingley tariff law.

It is probable that in this matter, as in the other questions to be considered, there will be an equalizing adjustment of conditions. The conference will be in the nature of a give-and-take, a swapping of points, "like a number of grown-up cousins sitting down to settle up a rich uncle's estate," as one of the Commissioners expressed it to-day.

State Senator George R. Malby, of New-York, arrived here to-day, and will act in the interests of the Ogdensburg and Northern New-York people, to secure, if possible, freer traffic through the Canadian canal.

T. V. Powderly, United States Commissioner of Immigration, is here and will assist the Commission in dealing with the Allen Labor law. It is possible that Premier Laurier may not be able to attend the first sessions of the conference, on account of the critical illness of his brother at Athabasca. He will give a dinner for the Commissioners on Wednesday evening at the Garrison Club.

FRIENDLY COMMENT IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 22.—"The Times" this morning, referring editorially to the approaching international conference at Quebec, says:

"It is possible that future historians will mark August 22, 1898, as a date of considerable importance in the chronicle of the relations between Great Britain and the United States. It may be hoped that the Quebec conference will clear away a number of small, irritating difficulties, and we view the impending peace negotiations and the prospect of a better understanding between England and the United States as extremely important. The conference has an imposing list of subjects to deal with, and if any real business is to be done there must be a very active tendency to conciliation among the Commissioners. We may be sure the United States will do their utmost to make the conference a success."

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNION.

AMBASSADOR HAY'S NEW APPOINTMENT SAID TO BE DUE TO HIS VIEWS IN REGARD TO A UNITED POLICY.

London, Aug. 22.—"The Manchester Guardian" says: "We understand that United States Ambassador Hay's recall to Washington to accept the post of Secretary of State is due to his special fitness to carry out a policy in regard to which negotiations have been proceeding for some time between Washington and London, and upon which a substantial agreement has been reached, whereby the two countries will act together in the Far East or wherever American and British interests are identical."

"There is no intention of binding the nations in an alliance. Each is to be free to pursue its own destinies in its own way, but the Governments will act together diplomatically where their common interests are concerned."

NO AGREEMENT YET MADE. ACTION ON SIMILAR LINES EXPECTED, HOWEVER, MR. HAY APPOINTED BECAUSE OF GENERAL FITNESS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—It was stated in an authoritative quarter to-day that Mr. Hay's choice was due solely to his general fitness for the place, and was without reference to or consideration of the Chinese question. Beyond this no official statement is made as to the policy of the United States in the Far East, but all the indications point to a continuance of the past policy of protecting and fostering our commercial interests without entering into alliances or joint undertakings which entail semi-political considerations.

It is fully recognized by the authorities here that the commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States are on somewhat similar lines in the Far East, and to that extent there doubtless will be a mutuality of action, but it cannot be learned that the negotiations between London and Washington have advanced to the point of any understanding of joint action. It is a matter of current comment, however, unofficial in character, but expressive of a general current of sentiment in high quarters, that the American trade in China and the Far East is advancing with such giant strides that a policy likely to be matured at an early day suitable to meet the exigencies created by the partial dismemberment of China, and by the spread of foreign capital over Chinese territory, concessions, coast ports and commerce generally.

There is no doubt overtures have been made to the United States take an active hand in Chinese affairs, but so far as can be learned this has not led to a determination on a new and more active policy toward the Orient, although it has served to call attention to the great extent of our interests there, equalling, and in some cases exceeding, the trade interests of Great Britain, Russia and other countries now actively contending for control of Chinese commerce. Not long ago the British Embassy here made a report to the Foreign Office on the growth of American trade in China, pointing out in particular the importance of it to the future development of the Pacific Coast States.

As to the succession to Ambassador Hay at London, it is understood that no final choice had been made by the President up to to-day.

DR. SMITH FAVORS AN ALLIANCE.

London, Aug. 22.—Dr. Samuel Smith, of St. Paul, Minn., delivered an address in Westminster Chapel last night on behalf of the Anglo-American League. A large congregation was present.

AT OLD BRIDGEFOOT.

Now assembling in Hampton Roads, the largest number of WAR VESSELS ever gathered in American port. The opportunity of a lifetime for the great war of the future is being fought. Reduced rates on railroad and steamship lines. Popular rates offered at the famous HYGIA HOTEL. The rendezvous of 22 surpassed. Adv.

MILES ON HIS WAY HOME.

THE ARANSAS SAILS FOR NEW-ORLEANS—GENERAL BROOKE TO GO TO SAN JUAN.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 22.—General Brooke will return to-morrow to Guayama, where his headquarters will be located until his commission arrives, when he will proceed overland to San Juan de Porto Rico. Immediately upon his departure General Wilson's headquarters will be moved to this place.

The steamer Aransas, with General Miles on board, started to-night for New-Orleans. Congressman Wadsworth accompanies him.

Major Biddle, Captain Fullington and Captain Hall will convey the royal Spanish ensign captured at Comoe, the only one taken on the island, to Washington, and present it to President McKinley with General Wilson's compliments.

The transports Massachusetts and Rumania sailed to-day for Santiago to embark troops. The Whitney sailed from New-Orleans.

Señor Lopez, Editor of the San Juan "Correspondencia," is here. He reports that Governor-General Macías is pushing preparations for the evacuation of the island. The obstacles in the harbor of San Juan are being cleared away, and a ship loaded with dynamite has been removed. General Macías, Señor Lopez says, will return to Spain in a few days, leaving the details of the evacuation to his subordinates.

General Henry's men are badly in need of provisions. The garrison here says it is impossible to transport supplies over the mountain trail, and it has been arranged to send them to Arechibo, an open port.

The 6th Massachusetts and the 6th Illinois are without shoes.

PREPARING TO EVACUATE.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL MACIAS FURTHER PLANS FOR REMOVING HIS FORCE FROM PORTO RICO.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 21 (delayed in transmission).—Mail communication between Ponce and San Juan has been established, and the overland telegraph wires, which have been strung, will be connected immediately.

All that will remain for the Commission to do, General Miles says, will be to secure an inventory of Government property transferred to the Americans, and to give receipts to the Spanish authorities.

Captain-General Macías, in his various communications with General Miles, has shown the best spirit. He is anxious to co-operate in bringing about an evacuation at the earliest moment possible, and is placing no obstacles in the way of the volunteers returning home.

Colonel San Martín, the former Spanish commander at Ponce, who abandoned the city, is in the hospital sick. He has been stripped of his rank.

General Miles will advise General Brooke to embark the Spanish prisoners here, and send them immediately to San Juan. It is expected that Rear-Admiral Schley will be there in a few days.

To-day (Sunday) the liquor saloons were closed and for the first time in the history of the island there was a public Protestant religious service.

The officers and men on the monitors at Guánica think it unnecessary to keep the ships there any longer. These vessels are absolutely unsuited to a tropical climate like that here, and the Puritan's officers have sent a formal complaint to Secretary Long.

At Aguada, north of Mayaguez, the Spanish troops killed two natives last Friday.

SPAIN FEARS TROUBLE.

CUBAN QUESTION AND INTERNAL DISSENSIONS MAY PROVE HARD TO SETTLE.

Madrid, Aug. 22.—"El Correo," the organ of the Ministry, says:

"The Cuban question may yet be the occasion of serious incidents, as may also be the question of internal policy, which may raise incidents that it is hard to foresee."

The Madrid press generally, and notably "El Heraldo," advises the Government to seek to save the economic situation by means exclusively Spanish, instead of appealing to foreign capital, which, "El Heraldo" says, "will doubtless be offered, but on such terms that the loans would be most burdensome."

The opposition parties urge the Government to resist the American pretensions in the Philippines. The belief is general that Germany, Russia and France will oppose America's annexing any considerable portion of the archipelago.

An official report from Santiago de Cuba announces the sailing of the steamers Isle de Panay and Villaverde with General Ordóñez and a large number of officials and men.

STOPPING WORK AT ALGECIRAS.

Gibraltar, Aug. 22.—The Spanish engineers who have been working on the fortifications at Algeciras, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, have been ordered to Madrid, and the batteries recently sent there have been ordered to Seville.

TRIPPLING WITH GREAT QUESTIONS.

London, Aug. 23.—"The Times" this morning, commenting on Señor Sagasta's utterances, published in "El Liberal" of Madrid, expresses the opinion that too much stress should not be laid upon them, but admits that talking of the fate of criminals in Cuba, etc., seems to approach trifling with the matter. "The reference to land by the Spanish authorities cannot be construed to observe the dictates of equity and good sense. To enter upon the negotiations in this capricious spirit will not conduce to a speedy conclusion of them. In fact, all to-day, Spain appears to be raising rather absurd contentions."

WILL TRY TO GET INTO HAVANA.

STEAMER PHILADELPHIA SAILS WITH PASSENGERS WHO WILL RISK THE ALLEGED SPANISH EXCLUSION EMCT.

The New-York and Cuba mail steamer Philadelphia, which left her pier shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Havana, carried a number of passengers, who decided to take the risk of not being allowed to land by the Spanish authorities rather than abandon the trip. Some of those who had spoken for passage on the steamer cancelled their engagements when they heard that the authorities at Havana had refused to allow the passengers on a schooner to land, although they had accepted the provisions the vessel carried. Those who purchased tickets on the steamer understood that they did so at their own risk, as the company does not guarantee that they will be allowed to land. Those who sailed took the chance of being refused a landing, but they feel that the line will be obliged to return them to some port in this country.

PRINCE PAUL ESTERHAZY DEAD.

Vienna, Aug. 22.—The death is announced of Prince Paul Esterhazy, one of the richest sportsmen in Hungary.

Prince Paul Esterhazy of Galantha, Count of Edelstein and Pachtstein, was born March 21, 1848, and was at the time of his death the head of one of the most illustrious houses of Europe. He was very wealthy and it was asserted that a year ago that he had married Mrs. Langtry, who had a divorce before obtained a divorce from her husband in California.

THE FLAG OVER HAWAII.

FORMAL TRANSFER OF THE ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORIC SCENE ON THE GROUNDS OF THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING IN HONOLULU.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Honolulu, Aug. 16, via San Francisco, Aug. 22.—America and Hawaii are one. As the Doga of Venice wedded the Adriatic with the ring, so with pomp and ceremony and in the eyes of all nations, America has taken Hawaii to be her own, and hereafter the American Government is responsible for what weal or woe comes to these islands of the sea.

All was done formally and in good order, but simply, as becomes a republic; and gently, because every one in Hawaii does not welcome annexation with open arms.

Admiral Miller, who is a wise man, felt this division, and prevented anything that looked like jubilation, and made it as easy as he could for those who sorrowed while others rejoiced. Except for the firing of guns as the flag rose and fell, and the fireworks of the evening, there was nothing to annoy natives; nothing that they could not shut out by staying at home. This they did. Scarcely a native stirred abroad that day, except when driven by necessity. Few of them came near the flag raising, and those who did would not look on their flag as it came down. Even then their eyes were filled with tears.

ALL NATIONS REPRESENTED.

Every nationality was represented in the grounds of the Executive Building on the morning of August 12, except the Hawaiian. The throng of sightseers began to arrive early, but no Kanakas came. At 10 o'clock the Hawaiian National Guard marched to the water front to escort the pen from the Philadelphia to the grounds of the Executive Building. There were many Hawaiians in the Guard, but they hoped to be able to avert their faces at the critical moment, and so avoid seeing what they regarded as the death of their nation.

The beautiful grounds of the Executive Building, planned for royal pastimes and never anticipating such a scene as this, were crowded with people. The seats had been arranged on the sward in the deep shade of banana and breadfruit trees. Since early in the morning these had been occupied by a medley of Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese, craning their necks to see the sights and caring not a jot that a national holiday was to set that day. The guests of prominence were admitted to the balconies and to the platform that jutted over the drive, and men of the Foreign Office, literally staggering under pounds of gold braid, had as much difficulty in seating these people in the places assigned to them as if they had all been petty German princes at a Victorian jubilee. Heraldry is an art in Honolulu, and in spite of the mixture of blood, or perhaps, because of it, they are sticklers in matters of precedence. On the platform, decorated with entwined Hawaiian and American flags, were seated all of Honolulu's official life, including the Cabinet officials and their wives, the Ministers and their wives, the judges and members of the Legislature, the foreign diplomats, and the Navy officers. The long verandas and platform were as brilliant as flower beds with bright frocks of all imaginable hues and the white clothes of the men.

At 11:45, President Dole and his Cabinet appeared, followed immediately by Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and his staff. These took their appointed places, and every one stood while the last prayer of the Provisional Government was said. The Rev. G. L. Pearson, of the First Methodist Church, was appointed to say it, and the crowd maintained an almost reverent silence as he spoke. The men from the Philadelphia, the Hawaiian National Guard, the members of the Citizens' Guard and the sharpshooters, who were seated behind them, bent their heads while a blessing was asked on this union of America and Hawaii.

THE FORMAL TRANSFER. Then came the formal transfer of sovereignty. Mr. Sewall had been hugging under his arm a square, blue envelope of official appearance, and this he handed to the President, with the information that it contained the joint resolution of annexation. President Dole received the envelope and said:

"A treaty of peaceful union having been made in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people we yield up to you as the representative of the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands."

Mr. Sewall accepted the gift in the name of people of the United States, and every American there felt richer than before. The Minister then called on the Admiral to do his duty, and at a signal from President Dole the Hawaiian band played the first notes of "Hawaii Pono," the national anthem, while vigorous waving from the American sailors made it certain that in a second or two they would begin the last salute to the Hawaiian flag. Chopin's funeral march was never more melancholy than the notes of this national melody. The natives in the band begged to be released from playing it and could be seen feeling round the corner seeking to get away from sight of their beloved flag.

In a moment guns were roaring their last goodbye, and the flag of Hawaii was shivering convulsively at the top of the masts. Another moment and it was slowly settling to earth and all eyes were bent upon it. There went up a fluttering sigh from thousands of people. Just as it neared the ground and was caught in the arms of its friends Admiral Miller signalled, and the blare of an American bugle rent the air. It was a call to colors.

Then began to roll up from the ground a magnificent American flag, so ample, so soft in coloring that it seemed to drape the whole front of the building in its ascent. At sight of it there did not burst forth cheers as there would in more northern latitudes, but the Philadelphia's band hailed it with "The Star Spangled Banner," and when it reached its lofty place there came a hoarse hurrah from American throats, while a rain of tears coursed over the faces of those Hawaiians who had witnessed the change of emblems.

OATH OF NEW ALLEGIANCE.

The President's proclamation, read by Minister Sewall, followed almost immediately. It made no change of officials, leaving the personnel of the Government the same as before. The Minister's speech came next, and then the solemn oath of allegiance to the United States was taken by Mr. Dole and his Cabinet, the uplifted hands of some officials trembling as if with palsy.

The next scene in the annexation drama was at the barracks, where once the King's. Drawn up in a hollow square, Hawaii's National Guard took the oath, while a multitude looked on. The men who wished to swear allegiance were ordered to uncover and raise their right hands. Some refused to abjure their allegiance and stood with covered heads while the rest were swearing. Later Governor Dole presented to the men the faded and historic flag, no less a one than that which was carried by the marines of the Boston when they landed here in 1808. About the same time there was run up on the Judiciary Building the identical flag that Commissioner Blount ordered down on a memorable occasion.

SAMPSON VISITS M'KINLEY.

WARM GREETING AT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THE ADMIRAL.

SCHLEY DIDN'T APPEAR—DUTIES OF THE MILITARY COMMISSIONERS—SPAIN'S COMMISSIONERS NAMED.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Admiral Sampson called on President McKinley to-day and spent thirty-five minutes with him in a discussion of the Cuban Commission's plans and other matters. He reached here on the train from New-York at 3:38 o'clock this afternoon, and drove immediately to the Navy Department. There he spent several minutes exchanging courtesies with the naval officials.

Acting Secretary Allen drove with him to the White House, the two joining the President at 4:15 o'clock. The President shook the Admiral's hand cordially, and inquired about his experiences in commanding the fleet in the Cuban waters. Admiral Sampson referred briefly to a number of the important incidents in the war, and in response to an inquiry from the President, expressed his gratification at the achievement of July 3, when Admiral Cervera's fleet was annihilated. The details of the great battle were gone over. The President at the outset took occasion to express his thanks to the Admiral for the success of the battle, and showed deep interest in the story of the engagement as told by him. The talk also bore on the reasons for not entering the harbor at Santiago and the placing of the mines and torpedoes in Cuban ports.

The plans of the Commission to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba were talked over, and the President was asked as to whether formal instructions would be given the Commission. Mr. McKinley told the Admiral that written instructions would be given the Commission in a few days. The talk along this line was of a general nature and laid down no strict line of policy. During the call Secretary Alger came over from the War Department to consult the President regarding the disposition of troops, and, finding Admiral Sampson there, greeted him and joined in the discussion.

Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley had been invited here by the President to confer on the plans of the Cuba and Porto Rico commissions, but Admiral Schley did not arrive this afternoon. Admiral Sampson looked somewhat fatigued. He did not wear his uniform, being attired in an ordinary sack suit of light mixed cloth. He refused to talk for publication at this time. When asked how long he would remain here he answered: "No longer than necessary." After leaving the President he stopped just long enough to gratify several autograph enthusiasts and then drove off to his hotel, where Acting Secretary Allen left him.

The latter announced positively that the Admiral would retain command of the North Atlantic Squadron while acting as one of the Cuban Commissioners. No time had been fixed for the Cuban Commissioners' departure. Pending receipt of the President's written instructions, Admiral Sampson will go to his home, in Glen Ridge, N. J., to spend a few days.

The State Department received a call to-day from M. Thiebaud, Secretary of the French Embassy, and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish Government of the Military Commissioners for Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the peace protocol each Government was to name its Military Commissioners within ten days, and their meetings are to begin within thirty days. The ten days were up to-day, and accordingly Spain gave the official notice of the appointments. They are as follows:

For Cuba: Mateo GOMEZ, PADRADE, Rear-Admiral FERNAN Y LANDER, MARQUEZ MONTELO.

For Porto Rico: Mateo GOMEZ, ORTEGA Y DIAZ, Commander of the fleet VALLABRIDA Y CALABRADO, JUAN ALONSO SANCHEZ DEL AGUILA Y LEON.

The foregoing official list differs from some of the lists given in press dispatches, which have included Admiral Montolio, General Blanco, General Macías and several other prominent Spanish officers. Considerable significance attaches to the naming of Marquis Montolio on the Cuban Commission, as it indicates a purpose on the part of Spain to go into the future government of Cuba. He is the only Commissioner, Spanish or American, taken from civil life. He is Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban Autonomous Cabinet, and all his interests are connected with the government of Cuba rather than with the military question of the Spanish evacuation of Cuba. He is named, it is believed, in order to carry out Spain's desire to have an understanding as to the future government of the island, he being intimately familiar with the questions of the civil administration of Cuba. As Secretary of the Cuban Treasury he is also familiar with questions affecting the Cuban debt.

REAR-ADMIRAL SCHLEY ILL.

CONFINED TO HIS SUMMER HOME AT WESTPORT, CONN., WITH A FEVER.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 22.—Rear-Admiral Schley is confined to his summer home in Westport by illness, and no one except his attendants are allowed to see him or have any conversation with him. The illness is pronounced a fever, the character of which is not yet known.

TO BE GUESTS OF FRANCE.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE RECEPTION OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS IN PARIS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—In view of the early meeting at Paris of the Spanish-American Peace Commissioners, arrangements are already under way for the entertainment of this distinguished body. It is understood that the Commissioners will be the guests of the French Government, and while no formal invitation has yet been extended there is reason to believe one will come in due time and that the Commissioners will receive every courtesy and attention which the French Government can bestow.

The meetings of the Commission will be held at the French Foreign Office, in the sumptuous and historic Salon des Ambassadeurs. It was there that the famous Congress of Paris met in 1856. The Salon is probably the most elegant official apartment in all Europe, being hung with Gobelin tapestries and decorated with lavish frescoes and works of art. Near the Salon are private chambers, suitable for committees rooms and for the meetings of the Commissioners of the respective Governments.

The several Commissioners will choose their own private quarters, although Secretary Day may be the guest of the United States Embassy. The President hopes to be able to announce the names of the Commissioners on the part of the United States this week.

PORTS OPEN TO SPANISH SHIPS.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under existing conditions there is no reason why Spanish vessels should not enter, load and clear at ports in the United States. Collectors of customs will be instructed to this effect.

TO SEE THE BATTLE-SHIPS.

Taking the steamers of the "Sandy Hook Route," leaving New-York, Pier 8, foot Reister, North River, at 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 5:30 and 7:30 p. m. on week days, and at 9:00, 9:30 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. on Sundays.—Adv.

MADRID HEARS FROM JAUDENES.

AMERICANS OCCUPY SPANISH HEADQUARTERS—FEARS AN EPIDEMIC AMONG HIS TROOPS.

London, Aug. 23.—"The Daily Mail's" Madrid correspondent says:

"General Jaudenes telegraphs that the Americans have taken possession of the Spanish headquarters for their own troops, and that the Spanish troops are encamped in the Cathedral quarter. Their condition is bad. General Jaudenes recommends their prompt repatriation in order to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic."

ALL QUIET AT MANILA.

Manila, Aug. 22.—Perfect order has thus far been maintained in Manila under American control.

The city is quiet and seems almost to have resumed its normal business and social activity.

MISSING MANILA DISPATCHES.

Madrid, Aug. 22.—Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, has received a message from General Jaudenes, dated August 20, in which he refers to four dispatches giving details of the fighting at Manila and the surrender.

These have not been received. It is supposed that the Americans have intercepted them.

General Jaudenes says he has not received the Government's formal announcement of the signing of the protocol, and he asserts that the insurgents continue hostilities against the Spaniards.

General Correa immediately cabled a request for details of the surrender.

WARSHIPS TO GO TO HONG KONG.

London, Aug. 23.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"Several American warships will return here to be docked when Great Britain shall have recognized the peace between the two countries. 'General Merritt and Aguinaldo have agreed that the latter shall govern outside of Manila for the present. No insurgent will be allowed inside of the city with arms.'"

"A British surveying party met with a hostile reception on Saturday between Deep Bay and Tai-Moshan, near here. A thousand natives, bearing gongs and shouting 'foreign devils' closed the gates against them. Two Maxim guns and seventy bluejackets were ordered out and they gave the natives ten minutes to open the gates. The latter promptly complied with the demand."

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

GENERAL MERRITT AND STAFF AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED MEN SAILED FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The transport Arizona, with General Merritt and staff, and about thirteen hundred troops, sailed for Manila by way of Honolulu just before noon yesterday. The Arizona, with another detachment of soldiers, will depart in a few days. It is understood that General Merritt carried with him plans and authority to construct barracks and hospitals for the troops at Honolulu, which post is now attached to the Department of the Pacific, of which he is the commanding officer.

DESIGN FOR THE DEWEY SWORD. A NEW-YORK FIRM SELECTED TO MAKE THE NATION'S GIFT.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The design for the memorial sword the Government is to present to Rear-Admiral Dewey, according to act of Congress, was finally determined upon to-day by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Professor Oliver, of the United States Naval Academy. A great many designs had been submitted, some of them showing much artistic beauty. The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co., of New-York.

The design is less ornate than some of the others. Its marked characteristic is simple and solid elegance. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed a eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid but highly traced gold handle. The blade is to be substituted to the process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription, "The gift of the Nation to Rear-Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898." The scabbard is of dark blue damasked metal, with tracery of gold.

One of the most marked features of the original design was at the end of the scabbard, where in miniature a crown, presumably the Spanish crown, was being run through by the Dewey sword. The committee rejected this suggestive feature, and instead of the pierced crown two dolphins are substituted.

TROOPS ORDERED TO HONOLULU.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—A telegram has been received from the War Department ordering all the troops of General Merritt's department remaining here to be sent to Honolulu with at least four months' subsistence and medical supplies, and to be held there until further orders.

The transports Arizona and City of Sydney are being cleaned preparatory to carrying out this order.

BACK FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The United States transport steamer City of Peking, one of the first transports to leave this city for the Philippines, arrived here on the return trip late this afternoon. She left Cavite on July 23. She brought with her fifteen enlisted men of the United States Asiatic Squadron. She brings no news of importance in the Philippines not already published.

PAY FOR THE MEN AT MANILA.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Paymaster-General Stanton has ordered three paymasters with funds to go at once to Manila to pay the troops there. They will sail from San Francisco in a day or two.

CAPTAIN EVANS ILL.

TAKEN WITH TYPHOID MALARIA AND MOVED FROM THE IOWA.

Captain Robley D. Evans of the battle-ship Iowa was taken away from the Brooklyn Navy Yard in a private carriage about 6:30 o'clock last night. It was said that he was going to Roosevelt hospital, but he had not reached the hospital at 12:30 o'clock this morning.